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GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C.				EMPIE, NATHAN H
1950 ROLAND CLARKE PLACE		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/585,099	ENDRES ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	NATHAN EMPIE	1712	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 April 2011.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 44-73 and 75-77 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 44-73 and 75-77 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Examiner acknowledges receipt of 4/21/11 amendment to the specification and claims which was entered into the file. Claims 44-73 and 75-77 are currently pending, claims 1-43 and 74 are cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 44 -73 and 75-77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Claims 44 and 56 have been amended to recite limitations on the first heat treatment of "to an end temperature of at least 350°C" (for A) and "to an end temperature of at least about 120°C" (for B). The Applicant's specification has only provided support for temperature ranges (for A) of "up to about 400" (which is interpreted as inclusive of all temperatures 400 and below) and "at 350°C" (as amended by correct translation). Thus there is inadequate support to include temperatures above such recited temperatures (which a limitation of "at least 350°C" would include, such as 500, 600, 700°C, 2000°C etc), and with respect to further limiting claims 45 and 59, there is inadequate support to selectively exclude

temperature only below 350°C. The Applicant's specification has only provided support for temperature ranges (for B) of up to about 500°C, and up to about 200°C, and up to (and now including) about 120°C (which is interpreted as inclusive of all temperatures at these temperature and below). Thus there is inadequate support to include all temperatures above these recited temperatures (which a limitation of "at least 120°C would include, such as 700°C, 1000°C, 2000°C etc), and with respect to further limiting claims 47, 48, 61 and 62, there is inadequate support to selectively exclude temperatures only below 120°C.

Claim 77 contains the term "cold deformable" which is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "deformable" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. For purposes of examination, the term "cold deformable" is being interpreted as "capable having its shape altered by pressure or stress at moderate to low temperatures".

The other dependent claims do not cure the defects of the claims from which they depend.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 44-45, 49-51, and 53-59, 63-66, 68-73, and 75-77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mennig et al (US patent 6,162,498 as supplied in applicant's IDS dated 2/5/07; hereafter Mennig) in view of Horne et al (US 2003/0118841; hereafter Horne).

Claim 44: Mennig teaches a process for making a metallic substrate having a vitreous coating (see, for example, abstract), wherein the process comprises;

(a) applying an alkali metal silicate-containing coating sol to the substrate to provide a coating layer on the substrate (see for example, abstract, and col 6 lines 14-56);

and (b) thermally densifying the coating layer of (a) by a heat treatment comprising, reaching a final thermal densification temperature of at least 300°C, further at least 400°C, and further at least 500°C in a variety of firing atmospheres including a low-oxygen atmosphere for full densification with formation of a vitreous layer (see, for example, col 4 lines 20-27, and abstract).

Mennig does not explicitly teach this densification process comprises a first stage heat treatment carried out in either (a) an oxygen –containing atmosphere to an end temperature of at least 350°C or (B) in a vacuum at a residual pressure of </ mbar to an end temperature of at least about 120°C.

Horne teaches a method of making silica glass articles and coatings from silica precursor solutions comprising full densification in an inert atmosphere (see, for example, abstract, [0294-0302]). Furthermore Horne teaches that prior to complete consolidation of the applied silica material, an intermediate densification process is

conducted in an oxygen atmosphere at about 450°C to remove carbon contaminants (see, for example, [0300]). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have incorporated an intermediate (first) stage heat treatment carried out in an oxygen atmosphere prior to complete consolidation since such an incorporation would aid in removing carbon contaminants from the applied material.

Claim 45: Mennig in view of Horne teach the method of claim 44 wherein Horne has taught the heat treatment of the first stage is carried out at to aid in removal of carbon contaminant, (described above) as such the temperature of such a treatment is a result effective. Although Mennig in view of Horne have not explicitly taught wherein the end temperature is up to 400°C, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have incorporated a temperature within the claimed range since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980) and a prima facie case of obviousness exists where the claimed ranges and prior art ranges do not overlap but are close enough that one skilled in the art would have expected them to have the same properties. *Titanium Metals Corp. of America v. Banner*, 778 F.2d 775, 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

Claim 49: Mennig further teaches wherein the heat treatment of the second stage (final treatment) is carried out at an end temperature of 500°C (see, for example, col 6 lines 42-45).

Claim 50: Mennig in view of Horne teaches the method of claim 49 (described above), and Mennig further teaches wherein the second stage of heat treatment is carried out at an end temperature based on the heat resistance of the underlying metallic surface, and preferably at a temperature of least 500°C in an oxygen-free atmosphere (see, for example, col 4 lines 20 - 27). Although Mennig in view of Horne does not explicitly teach wherein the end temperature of the second stage is in the range from 540°C to 560°C it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have incorporated such an end temperature range since in the case where the claimed ranges “overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art” a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists. *In re Wertheim*, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976).

Claim 51: Mennig further teaches wherein the heat treatment of the second stage is carried out in an inert gas atmosphere (see, for example, nitrogen or argon, col 4 lines 25-27).

Claim 53: Mennig further teaches wherein the thermally treating steps ((b)) are preceded by a drying of the applied coating layer (see, for example, col 4 lines 13-19, col 6, lines 35 – 45; wherein prior to experiencing the thermal densification treatment, a conventional drying treatment is conducted to obtain a dried layer).

Claim 54: Mennig further teaches wherein the alkali metal silicate-containing coating sol is obtainable by a process comprising a hydrolysis and polycondensation of one or more silanes of formula R_nSiX_{4-n} wherein the radicals X independently represent hydrolyzable groups or hydroxyl groups, the radicals R independently represent

hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl groups having up to 4 carbon atoms and aryl, aralkyl and alkaryl groups having from 6 to 10 carbon atoms, and n is 0, 1 or 2, with the proviso that at least one silane where n=1 or 2 is used, or oligomers derived therefrom, in the presence of(a) at least one compound selected from oxides and hydroxides of alkali metals and alkaline earth metals, and(b) optionally, nonsocial SiO₂ particles (see, for example, abstract, and col 2 lines 58 – 66 wherein preferably up to 4 carbon atoms is taught).

Claim 55: Mennig further teaches wherein the at least one compound is used in such an amount that an atomic ratio Si :(alkali metal and/or alkaline earth metal) is in a range of from 15:1 to 10:1 (see, for example, col 3 lines 39-45).

Claim 56: refer to rejections of claim 44 and 53 (described above) wherein step (b) is satisfied by a teaching of getting a dried coating via a conventional drying treatment prior to the further claimed heat treatment.

Claims 57-58: Mennig further teaches wherein drying step (b) is conducted at room temperature, up to 80°C and up to 100°C explicitly (see, for example, col 4 lines 13-19)

Claim 59: see rejection of claims 45 and 56 (described above).

Claim 63: see rejection of claims 49 and 56 (described above).

Claim 64: see rejection of claims 50 and 63 (described above).

Claim 65: see rejection of claims 51 and 63 (described above).

Claim 66: Mennig further teaches wherein the second stage is performed at a residence time at maximum temperature of 60 minutes (1 hour) (see, for example, col 6 lines 44-45).

Claim 68: see rejections of claims 54 and 56 (described above).

Claim 69: see rejections of claims 55 and 68 (described above).

Claim 70: Mennig further teaches wherein the at least one compound is used in such an amount that an atomic ratio Si :(alkali metal and/or alkaline earth metal) is in a range of from 15:1 to 10:1 (see, for example, col 3 lines 39-45).

Claims 71 and 72: Mennig further teaches wherein an average value of n in the silanes of formula (I) is from 0.5 to 1.0 (see, for example, col 2 lines 41-48).

Claim 73: Mennig further teaches wherein the thickness of the vitreous layer is 2 to 4 micron (See, for example, col 6 liens 46-47).

Claim 75: Mennig further teaches wherein the substrate has a structured surface (see, for example, col 5 lines 19 – 22; wherein the substrate surface is taught to possess a roughened surface structure achieved by roughening it).

Claim 76: Mennig further teaches the substrate as stainless steel, and steel (see, for example, col 5 liens 7 - 16).

Claim 77: With regards to the limitation directed to the vitreous coating's ability to be altered by stress or pressure at low / moderate temperature, the examiner asserts that inherently at sufficient pressures and / or stresses any material's shape can be altered at low temperature. Further, where the claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical in structure or composition, or are produced by

identical or substantially identical processes, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has been established, *In re Best*, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977).

Claims 46 and 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mennig in view of Horne as applied to claims 45 and 59 above, and further in view of Wizon (US patent 3,565,749; hereafter Wizon).

Claim 46: Mennig in view of Horne teach the method of claim 45 (Described above) wherein Horne had described the first heat treatment process conducted in an oxygen containing atmosphere for the purpose of removing carbon contaminants (described in rejection above), but Horne did not explicitly specify wherein the oxygen-containing atmosphere comprises from 15% to 90% by volume of oxygen. Wizon teaches a method of heat treating glass forming materials (see, for example, abstract, col 1-2). Wizon further teaches that it is well known in the art that carbon components are similarly known to be burned off in oxygen containing atmospheres comprising about 20% by volume of oxygen (air) prior to densifying the remaining ceramic material (See, for example, col 4 lines 42-73). As both Wizon and Mennig in view of Horne teach methods directed to burning off carbon components from subsequently sintered silica containing glasses it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have incorporated an air atmosphere (about 20% by volume of oxygen) as such an atmosphere possess sufficient oxygen to predictably remove carbon contaminants, and additionally would be less expensive to supply than other specifically controlled O₂ environments.

Claim 60: see rejection of claims 46 and 59 (described above).

Claims 52 and 67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mennig in view of Horne as applied to claim 44/56 above, and further in view of Chou et al ("Sol-Gel-Derived Hybrid Coatings for Corrosion Protection" in J. Sol-Gel Sci. and Tech. 26, pg 321-327, 2003).

Claim 52: Mennig in view of Horne teaches the method of claim 44 (described above); wherein Mennig further teaches sol-gel derived silicon based coatings are used to protect steel surfaces (see, for example, col 1 lines 1 - 58, and col 6 lines 35-57). Mennig further has taught a method of preparing such coatings wherein the densification of such coatings is important (see, for example, col 6 lines 35-57), but is silent as to the specific cooling conditions for the coating process, so Mennig and Horne does not explicitly teach the process further comprises cooling the heat-treated substrate at a cooling rate of from 1 to 10 K/min. Chou teaches a method of forming sol-gel derived silicon based coatings intended to protect steel surfaces (see, for example, abstract). Chou has further taught wherein the cooling rate will influence densification, and wherein a suitable cooling rate to predictably densify a sol-gel derived silicon based coatings on a steel surface is a rate of 5°C / min (5 K/min) (see, for example, pg 323). When a primary reference is silent as to a certain detail, one of ordinary skill would be motivated to consult a secondary reference which satisfies the deficiencies of the primary reference; both Mennig in view of Horne and Chou teach method of forming sol gel derived silicon based coatings intended to protect steel

surfaces, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have incorporated a cooling rate of 5K/min in order to achieve the predictable result of forming a dense sol-gel derived protective silica coating on a steel surface.

Claim 67: see rejections of claims 52 and 56 (described above).

Claims 44, 47-51, 53-58, 61-66, 68-73, and 75-77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mennig in view of Loxley et al. (US patent 6,012,304; hereafter Loxley).

Claims 44, 47, and 48 partial: Mennig teaches a process for making a metallic substrate having a vitreous coating (see, for example, abstract), wherein the process comprises;

(a) applying an alkali metal silicate-containing coating sol to the substrate to provide a coating layer on the substrate (see for example, abstract, and col 6 lines 14-56);

and (b) thermally densifying the coating layer of (a) by a heat treatment comprising, reaching a final thermal densification temperature of at least 300°C, further at least 400°C, and further at least 500°C in a variety of firing atmospheres including a low-oxygen atmosphere for full densification with formation of a vitreous layer (see, for example, col 4 lines 20-27, and abstract).

Mennig does not explicitly teach this densification is a two step process comprising a first stage heat treatment carried out in either (A) an oxygen –containing

atmosphere to an end temperature of at least 350°C or (B) in a vacuum at a residual pressure of </ 15 mbar to an end temperature of at least about 120°C.

Loxley teaches a method of making silica glass articles and coatings from silica precursor solutions comprising final full densification in an inert atmosphere (see, for example, abstract, col 9 line 30—col 10 line 57). Furthermore Loxley teaches that prior to complete densification of the silica material in inert atmosphere, an intermediate densification process is conducted at temperature below the final densification temperature in a vacuum environment preferably below 5 torr (~6.66 mbar) as such an intermediate step improves the densification of the final sintered product (see, for example, col 9 line 30—col 10 line 57). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have incorporated an intermediate (first) stage heat treatment at a temperature below that of the final densification temperature of Mennig and carried out in a vacuum at a residual pressure of less than 6.66 mbar as such an intermediate step would improve the over all densification of the final heated product.

By incorporation, the intermediate (first) stage of heat treatment would be conducted at a temperature of less than 300°C, further less than 400°C, and further less than 500°C; although the exact temperature of the first heat treatment is not explicitly taught as at least about 120°C, and further up to about 500°C, or up to about 200°C it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have incorporated a temperature within the claimed range since in the case where the

claimed ranges “overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art” a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists. *In re Wertheim*, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976).

Claim 48 continued: Mennig in view of Loxley teaches the method of claim 47 (described above, as well as limitation in 48 with respect to temperature) wherein the residual pressure is taught to be less than 6.66 mbar (5 Torr), although such a recited range is not explicitly </5 mbar, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have incorporated a residual pressure within the claimed range since in the case where the claimed ranges “overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art” a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists. *In re Wertheim*, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976).

Claim 49: Mennig further teaches wherein the heat treatment of the second stage (final treatment) is carried out at an end temperature of 500°C (see, for example, col 6 lines 42-45).

Claim 50: Mennig in view of Loxley teaches the method of claim 49 (described above), and Mennig further teaches wherein the second stage of heat treatment is carried out at an end temperature based on the heat resistance of the underlying metallic surface, and preferably at a temperature of least 500°C in an oxygen-free atmosphere (see, for example, col 4 lines 20 - 27). Although Mennig in view of Loxley does not explicitly teach wherein the end temperature of the second stage is in the range from 540°C to 560°C it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have incorporated such an end temperature range since in the case where the claimed ranges “overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior

art" a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists. *In re Wertheim*, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976).

Claim 51: Mennig further teaches wherein the heat treatment of the second stage is carried out in an inert gas atmosphere (see, for example, nitrogen or argon, col 4 lines 25-27).

Claim 53: Mennig further teaches wherein the thermally treating steps ((b)) are preceded by a drying of the applied coating layer (see, for example, col 4 lines 13-19, col 6, lines 35 – 45; wherein prior to experiencing the thermal densification treatment, a conventional drying treatment is conducted to obtain a dried layer).

Claim 54: Mennig further teaches wherein the alkali metal silicate-containing coating sol is obtainable by a process comprising a hydrolysis and polycondensation of one or more silanes of formula R_nSiX_{4-n} wherein the radicals X independently represent hydrolyzable groups or hydroxyl groups, the radicals R independently represent hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl groups having up to 4 carbon atoms and aryl, aralkyl and alkaryl groups having from 6 to 10 carbon atoms, and n is 0, 1 or 2, with the proviso that at least one silane where n=1 or 2 is used, or oligomers derived therefrom, in the presence of (a) at least one compound selected from oxides and hydroxides of alkali metals and alkaline earth metals, and (b) optionally, nonsocial SiO_{2} particles (see, for example, abstract, and col 2 lines 58 – 66 wherein preferably up to 4 carbon atoms is taught).

Claim 55: Mennig further teaches wherein the at least one compound is used in such an amount that an atomic ratio Si :(alkali metal and/or alkaline earth metal) is in a range of from 15:1 to 10:1 (see, for example, col 3 lines 39-45).

Claim 56: refer to rejections of claim 44 and 53 (described above) wherein step (b) is satisfied by a teaching of getting a dried coating via a conventional drying treatment prior to the further claimed heat treatment.

Claims 57-58: Mennig further teaches wherein drying step (b) is conducted at room temperature, up to 80°C and up to 100°C explicitly (see, for example, col 4 lines 13-19)

Claim 61: see rejection of claims 47 and 56 (described above).

Claim 62: see rejection of claims 48 and 56 (described above).

Claim 63: see rejection of claims 49 and 56 (described above).

Claim 64: see rejection of claims 50 and 63 (described above).

Claim 65: see rejection of claims 51 and 63 (described above).

Claim 66: Mennig further teaches wherein the second stage is performed at a residence time at maximum temperature of 60 minutes (1 hour) (see, for example, col 6 lines 44-45).

Claim 68: see rejections of claims 54 and 56 (described above).

Claim 69: see rejections of claims 55 and 68 (described above).

Claim 70: Mennig further teaches wherein the at least one compound is used in such an amount that an atomic ratio Si :(alkali metal and/or alkaline earth metal) is in a range of from 15:1 to 10:1 (see, for example, col 3 lines 39-45).

Claims 71 and 72: Mennig further teaches wherein an average value of n in the silanes of formula (I) is from 0.5 to 1.0 (see, for example, col 2 lines 41-48).

Claim 73: Mennig further teaches wherein the thickness of the vitreous layer is 2 to 4 micron (See, for example, col 6 liens 46-47).

Claim 75: Mennig further teaches wherein the substrate has a structured surface (see, for example, col 5 lines 19 – 22; wherein the substrate surface is taught to possess a roughened surface structure achieved by roughening it).

Claim 76: Mennig further teaches the substrate as stainless steel, and steel (see, for example, col 5 liens 7 - 16).

Claim 77: With regards to the limitation directed to the vitreous coating's ability to be altered by stress or pressure at low / moderate temperature, the examiner asserts that inherently at sufficient pressures and / or stresses any material's shape can be altered at low temperature. Further, where the claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical in structure or composition, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has been established, *In re Best*, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977).

Claims 52 and 67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mennig in view of Loxley as applied to claim 44/56 above, and further in view of Chou et al ("Sol-Gel-Derived Hybrid Coatings for Corrosion Protection" in *J. Sol-Gel Sci. and Tech.* 26, pg 321-327, 2003).

Claim 52: Mennig in view of Loxley teaches the method of claim 44 (described above); wherein Mennig further teaches sol-gel derived silicon based coatings are used to protect steel surfaces (see, for example, col 1 lines 1 - 58, and col 6 lines 35-57). Mennig further has taught a method of preparing such coatings wherein the densification of such coatings is important (see, for example, col 6 lines 35-57), but is silent as to the specific cooling conditions for the coating process, so Mennig and Loxley does not explicitly teach the process further comprises cooling the heat-treated substrate at a cooling rate of from 1 to 10 K/min. Chou teaches a method of forming sol-gel derived silicon based coatings intended to protect steel surfaces (see, for example, abstract). Chou has further taught wherein the cooling rate will influence densification, and wherein a suitable cooling rate to predictably densify a sol-gel derived silicon based coatings on a steel surface is a rate of 5°C / min (5 K/min) (see, for example, pg 323). When a primary reference is silent as to a certain detail, one of ordinary skill would be motivated to consult a secondary reference which satisfies the deficiencies of the primary reference; both Mennig in view of Loxley and Chou teach method of forming sol gel derived silicon based coatings intended to protect steel surfaces, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have incorporated a cooling rate of 5K/min in order to achieve the predictable result of forming a dense sol-gel derived protective silica coating on a steel surface.

Claim 67: see rejections of claims 52 and 56 (described above).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 4/21/11 with respect to Examiner's assertion of new matter with regard to applicant's 7/6/10 amendment of the claims have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The examiner asserts that claims 44 and claims 56 recite the claim limitations "at least 350°C" and "at least about 120°C"; such ranges would cover all temperatures equal to and above 350°C and 120°C respectively. Nowhere in applicant's specification is there support for such ranges that would encompass temperatures including for example, 1000°C, 1500°C, 2000°C, etc; nor is, there support to selectively exclude temperature below 350°C / 120°C.

Applicant's remaining arguments filed 4/21/11 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that Menning and Horne are nonanalogous art (pg 14-18 of remarks), it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Both Menning and Horne are in the field of applicant's endeavor namely the field of silica glass coatings formed from silica-forming precursor solutions. Further in response to applicant's argument that there is no teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the Menning and Horne references (pg 14-18 of remarks), the examiner recognizes that obviousness may be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention

where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988), *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992), and *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007). In this case, the references themselves have provided the motivation in that Menning has taught using organically modified silica precursors (specifically carbon containing, see, for example, col 2 lines 10-25) to produce the densified glass coatings. Horne has explicitly taught that conducting an intermediate densification process in an oxygen atmosphere at about 450°C would remove carbon contaminants in a method for producing of silica based glass coatings. As Menning is interested in forming dense silica coatings from precursors containing carbon, one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated by the teaching of Horne as it would provide a means to remove such carbonaceous materials and aid in the densification of the final silica glass coating.

In response to applicant's argument directed to deposition conditions and final heating temperatures taught in Horne (pg 17-18 of remarks), the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). The examiner asserts that Menning is the primary reference in the rejection, and Horne has only been relied

upon for its teaching that it is well known in the art to conduct an intermediate heat treatment in oxygen to remove carbonaceous materials. The examiner has not relied upon or incorporated any pre or post treatment processes of Horne, as such conditions have been taught by the primary reference, Therefore applicant's arguments directed toward such pre/ post treatments of Horne are unconvincing.

In response to applicant's argument that Menning and Loxley are nonanalogous art (pg 19-23 of remarks), it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Both Menning and Loxley are in the field of applicant's endeavor namely the field of silica glass coatings formed from silica-forming precursor solutions densified in inert atmospheres. Further in response to applicant's argument that there is no teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the Menning and Loxley references (pg 19-23 of remarks), the examiner recognizes that obviousness may be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988), *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992), and *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007). In this case, the references themselves have provided the motivation in that

Menning has taught using a hydrolyzed modified silica precursor to produce the densified glass coatings using final densification in inert atmosphere. Loxley has explicitly taught that conducting an intermediate densification process in a vacuum environment would improve the densification of the final sintered silica based glass coatings. As Menning is interested in forming dense silica coatings from precursors involving densification in inert atmosphere, one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated by the teaching of Loxley as it would provide a means to improve the densification of the final silica glass coating.

In response to applicant's argument directed to final heating temperatures taught in Loxley (pg 22), the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). The examiner asserts that Menning is the primary reference in the rejection, and Loxley has only been relied upon for its teaching that it is well known in the art that when performing final densification in inert atmosphere (as is present in Menning), it is beneficial to conduct an intermediate heat treatment in vacuum to improve densification. The examiner has not relied upon or incorporated any post treatment / final densification processes of Loxley, as such conditions have been taught by the primary reference, therefore applicant's arguments directed toward such post treatments of Loxley are unconvincing.

As to the dependent claims, they remain rejected as no separate arguments are provided.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to NATHAN EMPIE whose telephone number is (571)270-1886. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 6:30- 4:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Cleveland can be reached on (571) 272-1418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Nathan H Empie/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1712